

were adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative; and as it is well known these vexatious plunders were generally perpetrated by the worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that, when they could not pay the fines and costs which are always part of the sentence and punishment, their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them.—This was the clause that was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate, in opposition to the 12 who have been denounced. A little further trouble in examining the journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to "unfortunate debtors of sixty years," but to infamous offenders who deprive upon the property of their fellow citizens, and who, by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman or youth who, convicted of any offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous private family, whose precept & example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there was an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country and those bound servants which are tolerated in our own as well as in every other State in the Union. Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances but those where fraud is alleged; is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

W. H. HARRISON.

North Bend, Dec. 21, 1831.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

DEAR SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither, I met yesterday a young gentleman from Maryland, who informed me that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons imprisoned under a judgment for debt for a term of years, if unable to discharge the execution. I did not for a moment hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote, and that if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my own opinions, public and private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio, none such would for a moment have been entertained—nor would any son of her's have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they were unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been opposed to all imprisonment for debt.

Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion; and that in public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d Session, 19th Congress, page 235—it will there be seen that I was one of the Committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I was present. (See Senate Journal 1st Session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.)

It is not a little remarkable, that if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non payment of their debts, had been successful, I might from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life, would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation, nor have omitted to exert my self in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

I am, dear sir, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

J. H. Pleasants, Esq.

From the Madisonian.

LETTER FROM SENATOR TALLMADGE.

We copy the following letter from the Richmond Whig, addressed to a gentleman in that city. The editor remarks, "the author will be recognized without the publication of his name," and adds "it was written with no expectation of its meeting the public eye." Since, however, it has met the public eye, we have obtained the consent of the writer to annex his name. In doing so we are doing, the attention of the people to one who has never betrayed them, and whose judgment never deceives himself. Mr. Tallmadge has been a true prophet—he enjoys great advantages for forming a correct estimate of the course of political events—and, in every instance, for the last three years at least, his predictions have been verified. They will be in the present case—we subscribe to his sentiments and calculations fully—every thing justifies his anticipations. There is nothing in the bragging and bullying of the Richmond Enquirer—the editor of that paper knows nothing of the popular feeling abroad, and his boasting of carrying Virginia at the late election was proved by the result to be an evidence of his utter ignorance of even the people of his own state. Mr. Tallmadge's letter being written in the freedom and familiarity of friendly private correspondence, without intending it for publication, gives it additional force.

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1840.

My dear sir: Your letter of the 26th inst. was duly received. It is surprising to me that Ritchie's bragging in the Richmond Enquirer about New York, should give our friends a moment's uneasiness. It is his "locofoco" party to brag the louder the more they are rebated. Since their overthrow in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia, and in certain local elections in Pennsylvania, their prospects have brightened wonderfully. They are looking up, because they are on their backs! I understand their game perfectly. They know they cannot make a decent fight in other States, unless they can persuade their friends that Mr. Van Buren can recover New York. Without it he has not the remotest chance of success. As to his prospects in New York, I have no hesitation in giving you my candid opinion, that he will be beaten by a much larger majority than that of the two last years. I have the best sources of information. I have an extensive correspondence all over the State, and from my peculiar position, am enabled to judge with much accuracy of our elections. For the last two years, I have predicted the result with an accuracy almost equal to the official canvass—and I now say to you that Gen. Harrison's majority, in my judgment, will not be less than fifteen thousand. We hope to swell it much beyond

that. I have not heard of a single man that has gone over to the Administration since the last election. But I know and have heard of hundreds and hundreds, in different counties, who have abandoned it since that time, and are now co-operating with their old Democratic Republican friends in putting down Mr. Van Buren's old Federal doctrines. Amongst this number, are men of the highest standing and influence in their respective counties.

What possible ground, then, is there for Mr. Ritchie or any other man to claim New York for this Federal Administration. It is preposterous. What claims do they present to the People, from which they expect to derive more favor than for the last three years? The confidence of the People has been more and more impaired during that period; the mercantile, the manufacturing, and the mechanic interests of the country have heretofore felt the deleterious influence of the measures of the Administration. Now, that influence has reached the farming interest—and you may rely upon it, none of these interests will tamely submit to have their goods, their manufactures, their labor and the products of the soil, as well as their lands, reduced one half or two-thirds in value, in order to enjoy the blessings of the hard money currency of Cuba, or of any other despotism, whose example the President has recommended for our imitation.—No, Sir, the free laborers of this country will never consent to have the price of their labor reduced to the same level with the peasants of Germany or the serfs of Russia; nor will the tillers of the soil consent that the products of their farms shall be reduced in price so low, as not to pay the cost of production; nor will the farmers consent that the lands shall be reduced two-thirds in value—that where they have purchased a farm, for example, for \$15,000, paid \$10,000 in cash, and mortgaged it for \$5,000, that it should be sold from under them for the amount of the mortgage, and their wives and children turned out of doors, without shelter and without bread. Such are the doctrines now maintained by this Administration, and which its friends and supporters are every where urging upon the country; and which will be established beyond the hope of redemption, if Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected.

Of his re-election, there is not the faintest prospect. In regard to New York—I speak without the least hesitation, and with the most entire confidence—he has no possible hope of success there. Why should he have? The changes have been so constantly against him for the last three years, and none in his favor. At the extra session in 1837, I predicted his overthrow in that State. At the November election of that year, he was swept away, as by a hurricane. At the next session of Congress, he apologized to his friends, by saying that there was 40,000 voters who did not come to the polls, but would be out for him at the next election. Well, sir, in 1838, these 40,000 came out, and 25,000 in addition, and he was beaten by more than 10,000 majority. He again consoled his friends for this unexpected defeat, by saying that in the next campaign he would take the field in person. He did so—he traversed the whole State, on a mere electioneering tour, and, with the exception of the city of New York, the Legislature showed a larger majority against him than the year before. In almost every contested county, the popular vote against him was increased. There was no falling off, but from local causes, any where, except in the old Western district, which is so immensely strong that there was no necessity of giving a full vote, but at a general election. That old district will give Harrison sixteen thousand majority.

The late charter election in the city of New York has satisfied both friend and foe, that under the registry law, Harrison will carry the city in the fall by a decisive vote. You may recollect, too, that last year we had every thing to discourage and dishearten our friends—Many gave up all for lost, after they heard the disastrous accounts from Tennessee and Indiana. But there were indomitable spirits, that never doubt or flatter in a good cause. They rallied, and soon convinced the people that New York was not to be lost, and was not to be influenced by any news abroad, however unpropitious. At this time, every man of the opposition is confident of success. It is not an over confidence that boasts inaction—it is a confidence which invigorates and inspires, and which impels to greater exertion. It is a confidence, in short, which will justify the expectations of our friends, and disappoint the hopes of our enemies.

After all we have done in New York, for the last three years, under the most unfavorable auspices, it is not a little mortifying to us now, with all our bright prospects before us, that a single friend abroad should, for one moment, permit a doubt of our triumphant success in the fall, to cross his mind. New York is just as certain for Harrison as that the time of election comes round. And if my old friend Ritchie, who goes for men and not principles, would like to venture a suit of clothes on the issue, I should be pleased to accommodate him—or, if he does not choose to venture it on New York, I will take it on the Union—or, if, as Randolph says, he will be "better accommodated," I will take a suit on each.

A Democratic Republican State Convention will soon be called at the old head quarters at Syracuse. It will be held about the 1st of October. There will be a Conservative rally on that occasion, such as has not been known before in the State. The real Democracy will be there, to take the most effectual measures against the federal usurpations of Mr. Van Buren. New York adheres to her old Democratic Republican principles, and will not be driven into the ultra Federalism of this administration. From the days of George Clinton to the present time, she has resisted the encroachments of the Executive power and the Federal Government. She will continue to resist them, whether urged upon her by Martin Van Buren or Thomas Ritchie. It is no reason because these gentlemen have abandoned their principles, and turned federalists, that the Democratic Republicans of New York or Virginia should follow their example. In New York they will adhere to their old principles, and will assemble in Convention at Syracuse to resist the Federal aggressions, and to frustrate the usurpations of the time of allusion, to resist the Stamp Act and the Tea Tax. I beg, therefore, you will dismiss all apprehensions about New York, and set down her 42 votes, as the capital on which Harrison will commence business; and that, I think, pretty far beginning for a "log cabin and hard cider" candidate. I have devoted myself, for the last three years, to the reform of this administration—I have enlisted for the war, and you may rest assured, that I shall not stop till the final battle in November is fought, and won. That accomplished, and Harrison elected, I feel that the country is safe, our free institutions restored to their original purity, and that we may once more enter upon a train of uninterrupted prosperity. And I shall also feel that I can say, with much greater propriety than Mr. Van Buren said on another occasion, "It is glory enough to have served under such a chief."

I have written you a much longer letter than I intended to when I commenced; but, having said thus much, I will add a little more, by way of giving my estimate of the Presidential Election. I have taken great pains to get the most accurate information. I have not only consulted members of Congress, but I have had a very extensive correspondence throughout the Union—My sources of information may be implicitly relied on—and, I say to you, with the utmost sincerity, that, in my judgment, General Harrison will be elected by a more triumphant majority than General Jackson received in his palmiest days. In writing to you, as a friend, I have not only no motive, but no disposition, to mislead or exaggerate. I give my estimate below, on which I place the most implicit reliance, and sincerely believe the result will fully justify it.

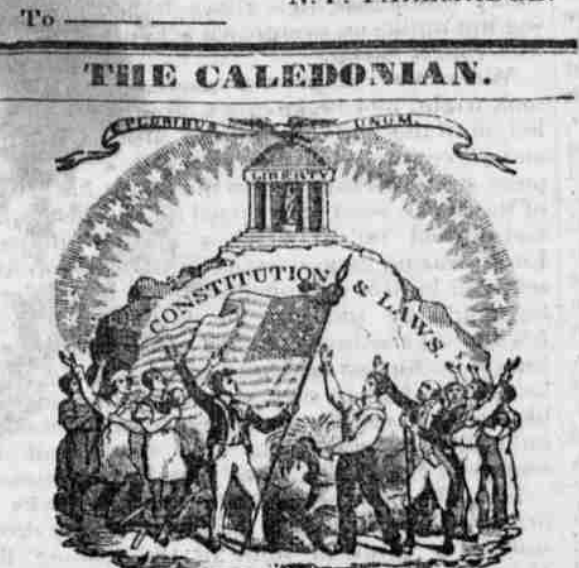
Harrison.	Van Buren.
Massachusetts,	14
Vermont,	7
Connecticut,	8
Rhode Island,	4
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
Georgia,	11
Louisiana,	5
Tennessee,	15
Kentucky,	15
Illinois,	5
Indiana,	9
Ohio,	21
Michigan,	3

Harrison, 248.
The whole number of electoral votes is 295—necessary to a choice 148. You will perceive, then, that Harrison will have 100 votes beyond the number requisite to elect him. I have given Mr. Van Buren New Hampshire, which, I know, will be a matter of complaint with our friends there—for they have determined to make battle in a way to shake even the granite hills. Perhaps I ought to make a similar apology in regard to Arkansas. I have also given him South Carolina, which will go for him, unless by December, when the vote is cast, Mr. Calhoun should think the interests of the country required it to be given to a third man, as heretofore. Of the 25 doubtful votes, I think Harrison's chances decidedly the best for a majority of them—and if the tide of public sentiment continues to set as strongly as it has done, Mr. Van Buren, by November next, will scarcely have a state he can call his own!

I look forward to the above result with the most perfect confidence, and with the most pleasing anticipations. What a rebuke will it be of attempted usurpation of all the powers of this Government, and the practical subversion of its fundamental principles! What a triumphant restoration of the powers of Congress, when freedom of thought and action shall be once more vouchsafed to the representatives of the people and of the States!

Excuse the haste with which I have written under the pressure of the numerous engagements, and believe me very truly yours,

N. P. TALLMADGE.



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSBURY,
TUESDAY JUNE 16, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Wm. Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR SENATORS—CALEDONIA COUNTY.
WALTER HARVEY.
ELIAS BEMISS, JR.

STATE CONVENTION.
The advocates of RETRENCHMENT and REFORM in the National Government,—all who are now opposed to those political principles and measures which this State ALONE has ever refused to sanction—in short the INDEPENDENT AND INCORRUPTIBLE FREEMEN OF VERMONT, are requested to meet in Convention at Burlington, on Thursday, the 25th day of June next, by their DELEGATES or by THEMSELVES, to nominate tickets for State Officers, and Presidential Electors, and to concert measures for a DECISIVE VICTORY, AND FINAL TRIUMPH, over the most faithless & imbecile Administration that ever cursed and disgraced a free people.

HARRY BRADLEY,
MILTON BROWN,
JOHN PECK,
E. P. JEWETT,
E. P. WALTON, JR.,
F. F. MERRILL,
State Committee

C. P. VAN NESS AND MR. VAN BUREN.

At one period in his life, Mr. Van Ness was esteemed to some extent by the people of Vermont. During the Presidency of Mr. Adams he aspired to a seat in the U. S. Senate, but the Republicans having lost all confidence in his integrity, refused to gratify his ambition. He then, like most demagogues and unprincipled politicians under similar circumstances, went over to another party where the prospect of securing spoils was brighter. And as a reward for his apostasy, Jackson appointed him Minister to Spain, and paid him not far from \$30,000 outfit and salary. While there he followed so closely the fashion and pomp of a luxurious and profligate foreign Court that he came home a beggar in purse and character. In this desperate condition he now appears before the public, with the assumed garb of democracy, but in truth one of the most finished demagogues of the day—well schooled in all the arts and intrigues of Van Burenism. Having associated with the purse proud of Sub Treasury and Priest ridden Spain, he seeks to establish in this country the same system which is grinding the great mass of the people to the dust and enshlaving the rich few to live in splendor.

He has lately returned from Washington. While there it is understood that he promised the State of Vermont to Van Buren, in consideration of which he is to be sent again to Spain, with another splendid outfit and salary from the Treasury. Having married a Spanish lady it is not strange that he should feel a partiality for the institutions of her country, and feel desirous of residing where he can

enjoy them, especially, if by shooting for Van Buren democracy, he can receive his supplies from the Treasury of the U. States. He commenced the execution of his contract at the State Convention at Woodstock, by a speech embracing as much humbug and misrepresentation as T. H. Benton could well crowd into the same space—abusing Gen. Harrison, and charging his Republican friends with being federalists. He will now traverse the State, and deal out his slanders upon the heads of the independent freemen who refuse to vote for Van Buren and the reduction of wages and prices to the Spanish standard, & refuse to aid this wolf in sheep's clothing to complete his contract with the Magician. Since Van Ness's union with the federal Van Buren party, he has as his political associates Ex Gov. Martin Chittenden, Stephen Haight, Chittenden's Aid, and now holding an office at Washington under Van Buren, and most of the leading violent federalists during the last war. They now claim to be the purest democrats in the land, and denounce the old Republicans who were arrayed against them in 1812, as federalists. Yes, such men as Chase, Hutchins, Seymour, Slade, Crafts, Griswold, Fiske, Robinson, Camp, Phelps, Holley, Jenison, and others, who were Republicans and guided the helm of State at the time which tried men's souls, and who are now zealous advocates of Gen. Harrison's election and of Whig principles, are called federalists by Ex Gov. Chittenden, Van Ness, Lindsey, and Tucker, all of whom except V. N. were bitter federalists during the war. Who ever beheld such bold impudence, and who will not scorn such a system of imposture? With this weapon Van Ness hopes to carry out his contract, and get some thousands to enable him to go back to Spain and to indulge in the luxury, to say nothing of the profligacy, of a foreign Court. His habits and principles would render a sojourn there agreeable. We have no doubt but the people of Vermont will decline to sanction the contract. They will refuse the proffered bribe of the Northern man with Southern principles—will refuse to sacrifice their Republican principles, their wool-growing, agricultural, indeed, all their interests, to the negro breeding and low wages policy of the present Administration.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

ARTS AND MEANS OF CORRUPTION.

It appears by a public document printed by order of Congress in January 1838, that at a large number of seaports, the expenses of collection exceeded the revenue, and that at some the expenses were large, and the receipts absolutely nothing! At thirty-four seaports during the year 1837—and we suppose it to be worse now,—\$227,365 60 were paid out of the public Treasury to custom house officers alone, over and above the entire amount of revenue collected by them! This is exclusive of defalcations, as shown by the secretary of the Treasury himself. Take a few examples:

Districts.	Officers' salaries, expenses, &c.	Whole amt of revenue collected.
Passamaquoddy, Me.,	\$26,113 73	\$6,665 95
Wiscasset, do.	16,725 24	3,542 62
Waldoborough, do.	19,103 43	734 41
Edgarton, Massachusetts,	36,445 67	1,299 55
Barnstable, do.	26,116 16	6,233 51
Ipswich, do.	1,144 05	10 03
Newport, Rhode Island,	20,383 78	9,430 03
Erie, Penn.	4,013 64	1 19
Port Amboy, N. J.	3,167 56	150 66
Annapolis, Maryland,	2,002 79	54 37
St Mary's, do.	1,336 49	1 35
Rappahannock, Virginia,	2,151 58	1,832 20
Ocracoke, N. C.	2,607 20	80 61
Hardwick, Georgia	455 21	nothing!
Sunbury, do.	730 00	nothing!
St Augustine, Florida,	1,402 56	nothing!
St John's, do.	1,568 13	nothing!
Michilimackinac, Michigan,	1,834 60	411 01

The above is but a specimen of Van Buren's system of electioneering which extends all over the country. We need not go out of Vermont, nor out of Caledonia County, to see the beauties of this system. Van Buren causes to be paid to two individuals in this County from the Treasury \$720 annually, and their service to the country amounts to 0! This includes none of the amount paid out under the head of "secret service." The reader, by viewing this system extended over the country, will understand why it is that the annual expenses of the Government have run up from 13 to nearly 40 millions of dollars. One half of this sum, there is no doubt, is paid out, directly and indirectly, for electioneering services. Van Buren has his thousands of drill sergeants scattered over the country, who render no service to the people, but who, under his direction, dictate and direct political affairs, deceive and overawe such as they can find to act and vote with them. Do not the people begin to be weary of this interference, of being thus taxed to support the corrupt clan of office holders quartered upon them? But if we oppose this system of public robbery, these salaried gentlemen will turn upon us and call us "Hartford Convention Federalists." "No democracy in you," they will exclaim. Their pensioned presses join in the same song. Immaculate democrats these! Their democracy consists of their salaries—their love for the people is equal to their salaries—and their ideas of liberty are so liberal that they consent to allow the people to be plundered to pay them the price of their principles.

The slanders of the Van Buren office holders upon the gallant Harrison are exciting deep indignation among the people of the West. The citizens of Cincinnati were to hold a public meeting on the 3d of June, to place the seal of public condemnation on the authors of the base slanders put afloat by Van Buren's hirelings upon the character of their venerated and pure minded countryman. Among the filth and falsehood of Duncan's speech we find one gem—and it is bright because it is true. He says—

"I profess to be somewhat acquainted with the history of Gen. Harrison's political, military and private life. I am his neighbor, and live in his county. As to his private life, I know of no stain that for a moment sullies him! I believe he is strictly honest. I believe he is liberal, but not so to a fault!"

The above admissions, were it not that they are fully confirmed by the whole history of the General's life, coming as they do from Duncan, would be poor evidence in his favor, we admit. Duncan could not talk a whole day without uttering one truth.

A Van Buren man, it is said, has issued a prospectus for a political abolition paper, in this State, to support a third candidate for the Presidency. This is a game of the Van Buren leaders, who care no more for the slaves than they do for the Hot-tentots, and who, by supporting that champion of negro slavery, and white slavery, Van Buren, are binding closer the manacles of the poor Africans. These leaders hope by this game to draw off from the Whigs some of the abolitionists. They will be mistaken in this—for their design is too apparent not to be discovered, and treated with scorn by those abolitionists who really desire the good of the slave. We know not, in the whole circle of our acquaintance, a single abolitionist who favors the project of a third ticket. It is a covert design to aid the election of Van Buren.

"TURN COAT," is the epithet applied by the office holders to those patriotic men, who, when they see the country brought to the eve of ruin by the men in power, dare to come out like freemen, unterrified by threats, and declare that they will go for Van Buren and his party no longer. Well, there is frequent occasion to apply this epithet now days—many men who love their country more than Caesar, dare to say so, and will dare to vote as they please. And why should they not? If a farmer hires a man who promises to do such and such things, and it turns out that he not only fails to fulfill his promises, but plunders his employer, the employer turns him off. He does right—he does not turn his coat—the employed fails to do as he agreed to do. Thus think many people in relation to their hired servants at Washington. Van Buren promised us that he would be honest, that he would make business prosperous, that he would administer the Government economically, and that he would give us a gold and silver currency in abundance. All this he has failed to do—and he has given us a rag currency, depressed business, ground the faces of the poor, spent all the money in the Treasury, and run us into debt to the tune of millions. Now, we say, imitate the wisdom of the farmer—turn him and his party "off to grass," and try a new set of hands. We cannot get worse—impossible. Who then are the turn coats? Surely those who promised to be honest, but proved themselves to be rogues. Those who follow and continue to sustain them are the "turn coats."

A letter dated Westfield, Mass. received in this town, says—"I have just arrived at this place from a journey to Mobile, Ala. which has occupied my time since the 1st of Feb. I find at the south and west (he returned via the Mississippi) a plenty of hard cider and Log Cabin excitement which carries all before it. The grand and general cry is 'Harrison and Reform,' and they go it strong. Thousands are turning from the distressing paths of Van Burenism to the Harrison paths of reform and prosperity."

RUTLAND AWAKE!

There was a tremendous gathering of the people of Rutland County week before last—estimated in round numbers at from 3 to 5000—more than three times as large as the Van Buren State Convention at Woodstock. Isaac Norton, Orson Clarke, and A. G. Dana, were nominated for State Senators.—The genuine democracy of Vermont are awake—they will not be sold out by Van Ness to the Gold Spoon candidate, but will sustain the Log Cabin Candidate by an overwhelming vote. Among the mottoes upon the banners were these—"Harrison and Real Reform—No Sub Treasury—No reduction of Wages." "Harrison the one term Candidate: the People propose to try one Experiment themselves—Cuba Currency and Cuba Blood Hounds: the Vermont Boys don't follow on either trail."

"UNDER KEEPERS."

The false charge that Gen. Harrison is under keepers is still bandied about in the Van Buren papers. The Cincinnati Republican thus refers to it:

The folly, as well as the falsehood of the charge that General Harrison is in the keeping of a Committee, who will not suffer him to answer the letters of inquiry addressed to him, is abundantly established by the simple fact, that upon all the political questions now agitating the public mind of this country, his opinions have been openly expressed and widely circulated.

General Harrison has no Confidential Committee—he needs none. Overwhelmed with letters from political friends and opponents from all quarters of the Union, calling for his opinions, or asking for the documents containing those opinions, General Harrison, at the suggestion of several of his friends handed over to a member of the Harrison Corresponding Committee of Hamilton County, a few of the many letters he was daily receiving, with a request that the Committee would procure and forward the letters, speeches and other documents called for by his correspondents.—This we affirm to be the sum and substance of General Harrison's connexion with this committee, notwithstanding the indefinite terms in which some of the replies of that body are couched, and notwithstanding the calumnies of Senator Grundy, &c.

We take this occasion to say, that Gen. Harrison's mind is now as active, his judgment as sound and his pen as vigorous as at any period of his life. As to his physical condition, the thousands that so frequently meet with Gen. Harrison, either on his farm or in this city, will testify for us that his constitution remains unbroken, and that he is in the enjoyment of a green old age. And for the truth of our assertion, which is deliberately made under circumstances of close and accurate observation, we boldly appeal to the hundreds of his friends and fellow citizens, who are in daily intercourse with him, either in the social circle or in transaction of business.

We do not suppose that he can, as if by the waving of a magician's wand, evoke prosperity at once from the gloom of despondency and distress. We do not imagine that prostrate commerce, ruined credit, and wasted resources can be retrieved in a day; but we do conscientiously believe, that from the moment that Harrison shall be elected, a confidence will be created between man and man, and between the People and the Government, which will as surely lead to a revival of business in all its branches, as shower and sunshine cause the buds of spring to burst forth.—Morning Chronicle.

The locofocos affect to be very much shocked at the indecency of the Whigs in building "log cabins." What do they think of the "hickory poles" which a certain party used to erect and dance around few years ago?